

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 3rd, 1889.

THE opposition to the João Alfredo cabinet has finally achieved its purpose, the ministry has resigned, and a new one is now in process of organization under the presidency of Visconde de Vieira da Silva, senator from Maranhão. Owing to the hostility of the Senate and the weakness of the government in the Chamber, a full meeting of the council of state was called for the 31st ult., to resolve upon the dissolution of parliament. As this body is largely composed of men in active opposition to the premier, the result was very easy to predict—only three out of the twelve men consulted voted in favor of dissolution. The sole alternative of the premier was to offer his resignation, which was, according to common report, accepted by the Emperor with some reluctance. The distance at which the Emperor is residing from the city has rendered the solution of the crisis somewhat difficult, and even yet nothing is definitely known of the new ministry, nor whether Vieira da Silva will be able to organize one. It appears that Senator Correia, of Paraná, was first called upon, but after consulting with the Emperor and his friends declined the responsibility. The task is not only difficult, but the future of a new ministry is decidedly uncertain. Nothing can be expected from the Chambers as they now stand, perhaps not even a budget law. Then, as the general elections are to take place about the end of the year, the liberals may win and thus compel another modification. In strict justice, the liberals and conservative dissidents should be compelled to take charge of the government and solve the crisis themselves which they have brought upon the country. There may be no honors to win, but the difficulties which they have created should be borne by no one but themselves.

As might have been anticipated, the grand scheme for filling Brazil with immigrant laborers is proving a failure. Instead of removing restrictive laws and then opening the country to voluntary immigration on a basis of equal civil rights and free choice of land and occupation, the government resolved upon the jobbing method of encouraging the acquisition of plantation laborers established on contracts, whose passages should be paid, and whose emigration should be secured through the employment of paid agents. It is a villainous old practice, full of intrigue, deception and wrong, but there were jobs in it dear to the official heart and an exercise of paternal

authority precious to the official mind. It is a system, moreover, which has failed miserably times without number, and which has caused a waste of money sufficient to pension all the government-protected planters in the country, but it was treated like a bran new scheme by those in power and was carried into operation in spite of experience and of reason. And now, after so much money has been expended, after all the suffering and difficulties experienced, and in view of the hundreds of discontented, homesick, suffering people who are returning, or seeking to return, to their old homes, what have those in power to offer as an excuse? Do they still insist that the labor market of Brazil can be filled by poor people lured away from their homes—humble though they may be—by these false promises regarding Brazil? Do they still believe that employing irresponsible, heartless agents and offering cash premiums to speculative steamship owners for the transportation of laborers, is likely to result in a steady, industrious class of immigrants? And do they still believe that the best and most valuable class of immigrants are content to settle down in a new country as life-long laborers, without hope of acquiring lands and social advantages for themselves? If they do, then it may be considered a hopeless case for Brazil! The conditions of success, or failure, in this question are sufficiently clear, even were it not that the problem has been solved elsewhere. Where a few men of tact have been able to reap benefit from the system, it may be affirmed that the majority have signally failed. Even in São Paulo, where the success of plantation immigrant colonies are most marked, troubles are constantly arising, and the planters are already turning again to the discarded freedmen. Too much was expected from immigration, and too little care was exercised in securing immigrants. The idea that any creature speaking Italian can take up the rude implements used by the slave and force profit from the fickle operations of soil and sunshine, has proved to be a delusion; and it will continue a delusion until the planter learns the difference between a laborer from the country and a vagabond from the back streets of a city.

If the Congress of American nations soon to meet at Washington is to prove a success and result in mutual advantage to all, the representatives of the United States must not only be prepared to meet the smaller and poorer nations of South and Central America with generous concessions and an intelligent interest in their natural development, but the people through their representatives at Washington must also render willing and generous co-operation. As we have repeatedly urged, it will be worse than useless to ask for closer commercial and political relations, at the same time that greater restrictions are placed upon foreign trade. And if political influence as well as increased trade is sought, then there must be shown such a spirit of concession and friendly interest that the natural suspicion of these less fortunate Latin countries will find nothing upon which to feed. That there is such a suspicion, a feeling that the United States is seeking some purely selfish advantage in this conference, no well informed person will deny. And that they go to Washington with but little love for their prosperous neighbor, and without any anxious desire to transfer their trade to the United States, is equally patent to those who have lived among them. The under-current of motive which will actuate the majority of these South American representatives will be that of watchfulness, a purpose to hear first what the Americans have to offer and then to

commit themselves to just as little as possible. In not a few cases they will go to Washington more in the way of courtesy than in that of negotiation, but they will all carry with them the feeling—be it just, or not—that the United States is seeking some kind of aggrandizement and is actuated more by a spirit of domination and gain than of neighborly co-operation and sympathy. And, after all, is there not more than sufficient basis for such a feeling? The foreign trade of all these countries is principally with Europe, and for the reason that blood, religion, education, laws, political institutions, financial obligations and recreation all unite to draw their attention thither. The European merchant settles and marries among them, gives them credit, conforms to their prejudices and panders to their tastes. The European capitalist lends them money, builds their railways, establishes their industries and maintains steamship communication with them for their convenience and profit. And the European engineer builds their railways while the European mechanic presides over the mechanical processes out of which they derive profit and dream of industrial independence. A few Americans have settled down among them in this manner, but they have been so few and so scattered that their influence has never gone beyond personal limits. If he is ever classified at all, it is as an "ingles," very rarely as an "americano." They know that the Englishman is ready to do anything to extend his trade—to run steamship lines, build railways, loan money, establish business houses and depôts for his merchandise and send out young men to study the language, customs, wants and tastes of the people; while as to the Americans, they know them as hurrying drummers who offer their goods with an air of "take it, or let it alone," and as hard-listed business men who are unwilling to run steamship lines without subsidies and who want cash down "on delivery" in every transaction. With but few isolated exceptions the Americans have never attempted to cultivate neighborly relations with these countries; they are generally so absorbed in their own home affairs as not even to notice their poorer neighbors. If, now, this policy is to be changed, it must be approached in a just and proper way. There must be more liberality, more courtesy, more intelligent interest in the neighbor's affairs, a willingness to assist as well as advise, an ignoring of superior wealth and strength, and a disposition to trade on a reciprocal basis. To sell machinery, dry goods, drugs, hardware, furniture and the infinite variety of American productions, must mean a willingness to buy coffee, copper, wool, fruits, hides, tobacco, anything and everything they can produce. And even then, were the United States to remove every restriction upon such an exchange, the greater advantage would still be with that country. The United States has nothing to lose and everything to gain in this trade; and if there is a genuine desire to extend commercial relations in this part of the world it must be through a reversal of the policy which seeks to limit purchases for fear of opening competition with home productions. Liberal professions coupled with illiberal practices are not likely to lead to a reputation for consistency, nor yield anything in the character of satisfactory results.

SINGER vs NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1889.

Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—In your Number 20 of the 20th May, you brought an editorial article, regarding an important decision given in a suit brought against our firm by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The article contains certain insinuations against our house, and as we presume that you did not write those lines with the especial purpose of offense, and that you have only been wrongly informed, we take the liberty of giving you the history of our lawsuits with the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The Singer Manufacturing Company in 1880, through the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, their agents at the time, opened a suit against us for using and for imitating their trade-mark. This lawsuit was decided in our favor in the last instance and the chief points of the decision ran as follows:

"That the register of the trade-mark of the Singer Manufacturing Company, not having been made in conformity with the law of the country, this company cannot have the exclusive use of this trade-mark."

"That it is further proved during the whole suit that the marks encountered in the machines are neither imitations nor counterfeits, so as to be confounded with the mark which the Singer Manufacturing Company claims as their property. By a simple inspection anybody can easily see that the emblems and sayings are entirely different."

"Consequently we judge that they had no right for action and condemn them to pay the costs. Ouro Preto, 11th February, 1887."

After gaining the case we naturally brought on a suit for damages against the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the damages are pretty heavy as the Singer M. Co. did sequester at the time very nearly our whole stock in store and in the custom house, many hundred machines.

Those machines after a storage of eight years have been sold and being old and rusty, produced very little. Those stored in the custom house did not produce even a sufficient sum to pay the custom house storage of eight years.

In the course of last year, the Singer Manufacturing Company sent to Rio their lawyer, Gilbert D. Wansbrough, Esq., of 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London, to come to an arrangement with us regarding those damages, but this gentleman offered a very small sum and declared that, if we would not accept this, he would spend the sum offered to us on this as well as on a new lawsuit, which they had taken in view. This is the new suit in question.

A decision as you mean it has not yet been given, as you in your article declared, but the Judge through his decision simply accepted the case.

Regarding the mark, we enclose you a photograph of the well known Singer mark, and another of the one used by us, and you will see that they are entirely different.

As regards the names, our machines bear the following inscription:

"Nothmann's Patent"

Singer aperfeiçoada."

In our advertisement we declare to sell machines of the Singer system manufactured by Nothmann Irmãos, of Berlin. We always claim the superiority of the machines we sell, over those manufactured by the Singer Company. Any house doing this cannot be accused of seeking to live upon the established reputation of others.

We are trading already since 1870, say for 19 years, in sewing machines, and if the goods sold by our firm would not give entire satisfaction to our customers, we would have been obliged long ago to close our premises, but we can proudly say that the reputation and sales of our machines are daily increasing.

We hope you will do us the justice to insert this letter in your much valued paper, in order to establish the true state of the case, and oblige, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

MAX NOTHMANN & CO.

With respect to the foregoing we can only repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that we have no personal animus in the matter and that we always stand ready to publish the corrections of any mistakes made. We have always understood that the above-named firm was manufacturing and selling "Singer" sewing machines, and when a prominent judge declared this same firm to be guilty of the offense specified and imposed a sentence of imprisonment and costs, we very naturally accepted this as a decision and commented on it accordingly. We were aware from the appeal taken by the Judge himself that the decision rendered was not final, but as it is the first decision rendered since the Singer company has registered its trade-mark under the new law, it must of course carry with it much weight.

As to the merits of the controversy, we can not decide. The principle involved is a new one, elsewhere as well as here, and these recent decisions in the Brazilian courts upholding the right of a company, firm, or person to the exclusive use of a name and trade-mark are so just and noteworthy that we have felt it a duty to give them the fullest publicity. It is to be regretted that the names of such well-known firms as Monteiro, Hime & Co., Max: Nothmann & Co., Walter, Hime & Co., and others are involved, but the legal bearings of the new law must tested, and the results, affect whom they may, must be made public. In doing this we must again beg our readers to bear in mind that the editor has no personal animus in the matter and seeks to be strictly impartial. When he criticizes, or condemns, it is because of the principles and results involved, and not through personal animosity which is generally considered in Rio de Janeiro as the only possible motive for an adverse criticism.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1889.

To the Editor:

As you have on several occasions called attention to the delays and annoyances caused to importers and exporters of foreign goods here, perhaps I am not asking too much in submitting a personal experience with the manner of doing coastwise trade.

We had two small boxes for two southern ports, upon neither of which was due any duty, or custom house charges, and we wished to send them as express matter (*encomendas*) by one of the subsidized steamers of the southern ports line. First it was necessary to obtain a custom house dispatch, or permit, to ship the boxes. We filled them out, four in number, duly stamped them and presented them to the custom house officer charged with placing the magic *confere a bordo*, or *confere* somewhere else, and started our porter down to the warehouse with the documents and cases.

I may here mention that it requires no less than three customs officials to place the *confere* on the permit. One reads the document with evident suspicion of the shipper's intentions, and called our attention to an important discrepancy in our permits; *no weight was declared*, although the value was. This lacuna filled, the head official placed his signature on the document, and the third man bundled the duplicates together. It was tedious work to No. 1, who, while we were waiting, had to get up and stretch his legs and exchange a few words with No. 3 at least on two occasions.

To continue the narrative. The porter comes back and states that the agent had refused to receipt for the cases as the steamer was no longer alongside the wharf. It was too late to do anything more than

say, so early in the morning of the following day we presented ourselves at the agency and were informed that the only party that could receipt for our two cases had not yet arrived, nor was he expected before 10 o'clock, and the steamer was to sail at mid-day.

There was no help for it, so a boat was called, the confounded boxes placed therein, and we went to try our diplomacy with the first officer. He also was inclined to show some suspicion at first, and we commenced to doubt ourselves if we were not meditating some very dark attempt against the Brazilian customs and the steamer company. After, as near as possible, an hour's figuring over the matter and examining the wretched boxes as if their stowage might interfere with the sailing of his ship, he finally consented to accept them, and gave the receipts with which we came joyfully ashore.

This is a personal experience, and if any larger-sized mountains could have been constructed out of a mole-hill, I for one would like to know how it can be done.

The southern ports steamers charge excessively for *encomendas*, are subsidized liberally by the Brazilian taxpayers, and the *empregados* show about as much attention to the public needs as a high Treasury official could; and any one who has had to do with one of these, knows that if he is of an excitable temper, he should in advance do a good deal of "cussing" to relieve the strain sure to be placed upon him.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A new census of Buenos Aires has been ordered.

—The Argentine Republic received 20,479 immigrants in April, net 74 ocean steamers, making 95,745 since the beginning of the year.

—The Argentine banks have been allowed three months from May 11th for withdrawing their notes, after which they will cease to be legal tender.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 31st says that the revolution in Paraguay has terminated. The extreme scarcity of news warrants the reception of this item with some suspicion.

—Forty boxes (*paños*) in the new municipal theatre at Buenos Aires were recently sold by Ferrari for \$50,000 each. They are sold for 40 years, and the money is to be used in the work of construction.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st inst. states that news had been received from Asuncion of a combat between the government troops and the insurgents at S. Pedro, resulting in a defeat of the latter.

—The *Buenos Aires Standard* of the 18th ult. states that the Italian steamer *Tasso*, 4,000 tons, had entered the new port at La Plata with the greatest ease, even running alongside the wharves where she discharged her cargo.

—A vessel has recently arrived at Buenos Aires with a case of *beriberi* on board, whereupon the port authorities at once imposed quarantine. But what do these medical idiots propose to do? Disinfect? and if so—what? A later telegram says that the case is not of *beriberi*.

—Paraguay is fast losing the shreds of law and liberty that remained to her. We are told this week that the judges of the Supreme Court have been dismissed from office for contempt by the Senate, because said judicial functionaries ordered a reporter to be released who was imprisoned by order of the Senate.—*Southern Cross*.

—According to the President's recent message, the Argentine Republic now owns 22,859,380 head of cattle, 4,398,283 horses, and 70,453,665 sheep. The total area of the country is stated to be 289,429,841 hectares, which shows that there is now one animal to every 7 acres, goat, bull, or imbecile, cultivated, uncultivated or uncultivable. We are inclined to think the figures somewhat inflated.

—We hear on the best authority that an extradition treaty has been signed by the British and the Argentine governments which will be at once placed before Congress for ratification. This will be a new arrangement that may not suit every Britisher who has come over to the Argentine Republic, so, in future, parties who have made a mistake with the property of other people will probably avoid these shores.—*Montevideo Express*, May 25.

—There was a great commotion in the Buenos Aires "Bolsa" on the 17th ult. occasioned by the reading of a paper signed by 59 Italians denouncing a member of that body for having committed a crime in Italy for which he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and for having incurred a second similar sentence which he managed to escape. A great uproar followed, during which the denounced party made his escape.

—On Tuesday the steamer *Cragide* of the New York and Cuba steamship company reached this port having made the passage direct from New York in thirty days. This is the first of a new line of steamers that will trade directly with North America without calling at any Brazilian port. The *Thomson* of the same line left New York on the 15th inst. The owners of these steamers are Messrs. James E. Ward & Co. of New York.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, May 24.

—We have been favored with the prospectus of a new English daily to be published in Montevideo by Messrs. H. B. Greenwood and W. H. Denton under the title of *The Montevideo Independent*. Two dailies and one weekly in English show an enterprise and spirit among the Anglo-Saxons of Montevideo that can not be hidden under a bushel. We trust the revival of commercial enterprise which this indicates is sound and permanent, and that our new colleague will wax fat on the results.

—Fifteen hundred passengers arrived by the Buenos Aires train on Wednesday evening (May 22) the great majority of them being en route for Cordoba to celebrate the inauguration of Governor Juarez, and to take part in the \$70,000 mja feed with which H. B. is to be regaled by an admiring and expectant constituency. At San Nicolas, where the trains usually make a halt to allow the passengers to get dinner, there were soldiers at the door of the restaurant to prevent the entrance of any but the official party. The consequence was that the many merchants, ladies, and other private travellers were compelled to come on to Rosario direct, and to remain so till they reached their lodgings after ten o'clock at night. It should be remembered by future travellers by rail between Buenos Aires and Rosario that the conveniences of the restaurant at the San Nicolas station are only accessible to the public when there are no official guests to satisfy.—Rosario correspondence of *The Southern Cross*.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government has called for tenders for a cable from Melipulli in Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

—The gross receipts of the Chilean state railways in March were \$850,828.17 against \$793,070.23 in the same month of last year.

—On May 6 a memorial signed by 100 immigrants was presented to the President of Chile, complaining of extortion on the part of the Chilean agent in Madrid, and of the bad treatment received in the South American S.S. Co.'s steamer *Imperial*.

—Speculation and gambling seem to be making sad havoc among the Chileans, as well as among their neighbors on this coast. On May 4th a Santiago banker committed suicide because of having lost the bank's money in speculation, and a lumberer was placed under arrest as an accessory.

—Telegrams published here on the 3rd state that the Chilean congress was opened on the 1st inst. President Balmaceda referred to the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic, to negotiations with the same republic for a commercial treaty, to boundary questions, and for a commercial treaty, to the terms of the Donchaume contract this rendered acceptable to Chile, announced that the budget showed a balance of \$4,000,000 and showed the necessity for improving the army and navy.

—It is stated that at the end of the present month the Emperor of Brazil will visit Chili and Peru. We feel convinced that, should D. Pedro II visit Peru, he will confine on to Panama. A man of talent and of wonderful spirit, and a warm seeker of knowledge, the Emperor, it is almost certain, would not remain within ten days of our part without taking a run up this way to see what has been so far achieved towards the completion of the Great Inter-oceanic Highway.—*Panama Star and Herald*, April 13.

—Since the termination of the war with Chile no such misfortune has happened to Peru as the recent and unexpected destruction of the Verrugas viaduct on the Moyna railway, at a point forty miles from Lima, and connecting the coast with the vastly wealthy interior. On Saturday afternoon last (March 23) a water column suspended over one of the lofty mountains covering the bridge, broke and an immense column of water was precipitated on the hill, carrying with it, in its downward course large boulders and granite rocks which were hurled against the centre column of the viaduct, destroying it completely, and causing the remainder of the structure to fall owing to the surrender of the base. The ruin was complete, and the whole work of destruction did not occupy ten minutes. The Verrugas viaduct was built at Baltimore in 1874, at a cost of \$500,000, and put in position the same year. It measured 575 feet in length and 250 feet in height, making it the highest structure of the kind known save one since erected in the United States. Its lines were graceful, and engineers and scientific men from all parts of the world came to admire and acknowledge it as an engineering triumph.—Lima correspondence of *Panama Star and Herald*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 27.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins' motion for information as to the dismissal of the president of Rio Grande do Sul came up, and the premier and Senator Correia spoke. Visconde de Ouro Preto and the minister of marine spoke on the credit for the navy department. The debate was closed but no vote was taken for want of a quorum. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 28.—In the Senate, the president and Senators Simião and Correia made feeling remarks as to the death of Senator Octaviano and the house adjourned. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 29.—In the Senate Visconde de S. Luiz da Maranhão presented, and it was ordered to be printed, a demand from planters for indemnity for the abolition of slavery. Senators Lima Duarte and Visconde de Ouro Preto complained of the delay in presenting the *relatório* of the department of empire and others; only three of the seven *relatórios* have been distributed. Senator Belisario's motion for information regarding Ceará and the credit for the navy department were passed. The motions of Senator Arila relative to the Mato Grosso expedition and of Senator Silveira Martins in reference to Rio Grande do Sul affairs were carried over. There was no session in the Chamber.

May 31.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Motta proposed to present a motion to the Emperor as to the crisis, but the president pointed out that the imposing position occupied by the senator made his remarks noticeable by the whole nation and suggested that the motion was unnecessary. Senator Taunay spoke on immigration and asked for information as to the number of immigrants that were leaving the Blumenau colony for the River Plate, and the reason for the exodus. Senator Silveira Martins proposed to withdraw his request for information regarding Rio Grande do Sul matters, but there was no quorum and the proposal was carried over. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 1.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The second session of the Alagoas provincial assembly was opened on the 16th ult.

—The epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in Maceio, Alagoas, is said to be declining.

—The town of Linhares, São Paulo, has been suffering severely from an epidemic of fevers.

—Uberlândia, the residence of the *Foral*'s correspondent, proudly refused to celebrate abolition day.

—The Pernambuco provincial assembly closed its arduous labors on the 23rd, but without voting the budget for next year. An extraordinary session for this purpose is to be convened on Aug. 1st.

—Four propositions to introduce immigrants into the province of Rio de Janeiro were declined by the president on the 27th ult. The proposals covered no less than 75,000 head of European laborers.

—Work on the Santos port improvements is to be prosecuted with great activity. The trouble of the contractors with the municipal chamber as to the place where earth could be taken has been settled.

—Newspaper advices from Rio Grande do Sul show that smuggling across the Uruguayan frontier continues, and that the special tariff has not served to put a stop to it. No sensible person ever supposed it would.

—Bagagem, Minas Geraes, is a place worthy of note. The police delegate has to call out a guard of civilians to capture the police guard and to effect this several persons are wounded, and not a policeman killed! The civilians of Bagagem do not shoot well.

—A curious story from Minas Geraes. At a place called Barreiros a waggoner fell on the road and his vehicle, loaded with charcoal, caught on his foot, pinned up his leg and body and finished up by dislocating his shoulder. There is no abatement on this story.

—O *Pais* professes to extract from a S. Paulo journal a curious item. The wife of a planter some where in the interior died, and the bereaved widow boxed up the corpse and consigned it by rail to a commercial house in Campinas for interment. A novel conclusion this, surely.

—At a place called Monte Alegre, province of Minas Geraes, on the 13th ult. the local paper published two well elaborated articles on the abolition law—and then noticed that a man had tried to shoot a woman. The connection of ideas is not clear, but the Uberlândia correspondent of the *Foral* seems to have considered there was some.

—A local paper of Pomba, Minas Geraes, notes the recent discovery of a runaway slave in that neighborhood, coming from Montes Claros, who knew nothing of the abolition law of last year.

—The full text of Visconde de Ouro Preto's (Affonso Celso) speech on the *Lagoa* contracts was published in the *Liberal* of the 29th ult. It is interesting reading, when one remembers Souza Carvalho, Fragozo, and other personages connected with fraudulent events.

—The *juiz de direito* of the 1st criminal district of São Paulo has held James King and Edward Barlow, said to be Americans, for trial for the murder of Charles Lacombe, a Frenchman, in São Paulo on January 5th. The accusation is in part based on an alleged confession to a fellow prisoner.

—A little, clinging woman is said to have died at St. José do Paranaipema on the 10th ult. at the age of 89 years, whose weight was estimated at 726 pounds (330 kilos). She was known by the name of Ignacia Grande ("Big Ignacia"), and her sorrowing friends wept over a grave 5 feet 9 inches wide.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway held on the 31st ult. it was decided to build a connecting branch from the Rio Niterói, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and S. Paulo, to the Penha do Rio do Peixe branch of the Mogyana railway; the branch to be constructed promptly, even without government assistance, and if an arrangement with the Mogyana company is not arrived at, the Sapucahy branch to be extended to Mogyminim, neither goods nor passengers to be accepted in the zone held by the Mogyana company.

—The "Viçã Central do Brazil" company in which subscription lists have been opened, proposes to establish navigation from Sahara, the terminus of the D. Pedro II railway on the Rio das Velhas, to Jabotá the terminus of the Paulo Afonso line on the Rio S. Francisco, and on the branches of these rivers, and also to build a railway from a convenient point on the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina with a branch to Serim. The capital will be 4,000,000\$ of which 3,000,000\$ for the railway has 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Minas Geraes provincial government and 50 years privilege, and 1,000,000\$ has 9½ per cent. per annum subvention from the same provincial and general governments.

—According to a S. Paulo exchange, Dr. James Warne, who was one of the party which killed a police *delegado* in Penha do Rio do Peixe for his abolition sympathies nearly 18 months ago, has recently distinguished himself again by trying to shoot an old man named Antonio Fernandes. The gun missing fire, Warne used it to beat the old man over the head.

—We do not exactly know where Atrozal do Pirahy may be situated, but the local press show that something is radically wrong there. The grave-diggers charge extravagant prices for burying a citizen, and the parish priest will not marry one for less than 20\$ or 30\$. The matter should be brought before the Senate, for it is infinitely worse than the *Lagoa* contracts.

—We hear that the fever in Campinas is making fatal work among those returning to that unfortunate city. The place is full of poison, and will continue so until thorough drainage and cleaning is accomplished. This, however, will only be effected through outside help, by donations, or by loans for the enjoyment of future generations. The men who are chiefly responsible for the pestilence and threatened ruin of the city, the rich planters, will do absolutely nothing.

—D. Pedrito, Rio Grande do Sul, is worthy of the attention of train robbers. Three brothers named Horacio, Francisco and José Garcia went to a store there and carried off a safe with 8,000\$ in money therein. They were captured and "jogged", but their friends tried a rescue and a regular battle ensued between them and the police guard. Horacio hit the police delegate on the head with a tea-kettle, and during the row the prisoners escaped, were fired upon, Horacio and José mortally wounded and it is hoped that Francisco may confess where the money is hid. The son of an important family becomes implicated; and altogether if Tom Sawyer could invent a better ballad story than the one published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th ult. we venture to doubt it.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, journal states that a company had been organized in London to build the railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço.

—A telegram from S. Paulo on the 31st says that the S. Carlos do Pinhal (Rio Claro) company has authorized the sale of their line to an English syndicate for 8,000,000\$.

—It seems almost certain that the Corcovado railway has been sold to an English syndicate for 200,000\$. The *Jornal* publishes the report, and this suffices to guarantee its authenticity.

—Legal experts have declared that it is illegal for the Leopoldina railway to have two classes of shares, and that it is necessary to convert the preferred shares into debentures. If this be decided by the shareholders a further issue of capital is necessary.

—The thirst for dividends seems to have suddenly brought the Mogyana directors face to face with a serious difficulty in the shape of insufficient riding stock to cover the whole line and carry the freight. The complaints of delays are loud and incessant.

—Shippers of cargo by and receivers of cargo from the Leopoldina railway continue to publish columns of complaints against the service of the company. If the directors are pondering over an increase of capital what do the shippers expect, save that their goods will get to their destination one of these days?

—The S. Paulo railway seems to have been successful in the commencement of the arbitration on various questions with the government. Of 17 questions submitted, 14 were decided in favor of the company, 2 were modified and one, a donation to the Santos Misericórdia hospital, was given against the company.

—The *Monteur des Intérêts Matérielles* of May 5th says that the Antwerp syndicate, concessionaires of the Santa Luiza and Benevento, Espírito Santo, railway had just ceded to the *Disconto* the 5 per cent. obligations to be issued to capitalize the guarantee. Price of cession, 93½ per cent. So far as we know no surveys of this line have yet been made.

—The São Paulo company recently announced that no freights for stations on the Mogyana line would be received until further notice, because of the delays in receiving and transporting it by that company. The Mogyana company accedes to the arrangement and explains that the delays are due to the transfer at Campinas which is effected by the Paulista company.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucahy railway held on the 31st ult. it was decided to build a connecting branch from the Rio Niterói, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and S. Paulo, to the Penha do Rio do Peixe branch of the Mogyana railway; the branch to be constructed promptly, even without government assistance, and if an arrangement with the Mogyana company is not arrived at, the Sapucahy branch to be extended to Mogyminim, neither goods nor passengers to be accepted in the zone held by the Mogyana company.

—The "Viçã Central do Brazil" company in which subscription lists have been opened, proposes to establish navigation from Sahara, the terminus of the D. Pedro II railway on the Rio das Velhas, to Jabotá the terminus of the Paulo Afonso line on the Rio S. Francisco, and on the branches of these rivers, and also to build a railway from a convenient point on the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina with a branch to Serim. The capital will be 4,000,000\$ of which 3,000,000\$ for the railway has 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Minas Geraes provincial government and 50 years privilege, and 1,000,000\$ has 9½ per cent. per annum subvention from the same provincial and general governments.

COFFEE NOTES

—We know there are some fair coffee crops to be gathered this year in Ceylon. One lucky proprietor in a high district expects 4,000 bushels, a crop which will fully justify his reluctance to supplement the coffee with tea.—*Ceylon Observer*, April 10th.

—According to the *Ceylon Observer* the comparative consumption of tea and coffee in the world for 1888-89 was estimated to be:

Coffee.....	1,917,440,000
Tea.....	1,357,500,000

which are said to include that of each article in producing countries. Coffee is therefore as yet a favorite of those who choose the cup "that cheers."

—The cultivation of coffee under shade is, we believe, an experiment well worth trying at a suitable elevation and under judicious management in Ceylon. We have already referred to the subject and urged that there are some reserves of good soil in Uva which might well be devoted to such coffee clearings. If there are no individual proprietors prepared to take the risk, in this era of companies might not a limited company be organized to give coffee a fair trial?

We refer to the matter again, in view of the receipt of the following communication from Mr. Alex. Primrose of Mercara, Ceylon, who will be remembered in Ceylon when he held a responsible post in the offices of Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. by the use of carefully selected seed from Mysore, and the cultivation of the proper shade trees, we do not see why Ceylon—the Uva districts especially—should not have clearings of coffee as free from disease as the fields referred to by Mr. Primrose as follows:

Chickmagalur, 20th March, 1889.—In the Coorg and Mysore districts [the latter I am now going through] shade is universal, and by it the coffee and the planter have been saved from ruin. In Wynnad where it was not adopted the coffee has gone to the bad just as in Ceylon. The article is selling at unheard-of prices here. Ungutted native B68 per cwt. Parchment B80. The season is just closing. There is little jungle in these districts that has not been taken up, and the yield has been greatly increased by the introduction of new plants. There can be no doubt that coffee is to be one of the scarcest and dearest of tropical products within the next five years.—*Ceylon Observer*, 1st April.

LOCAL NOTES

—Up to the present moment the three republican candidates are ahead in the returns from the last senatorial election in Minas Geraes.

—The medical examiner of the New York Life Insurance Company at Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, died on the 31st. He was insured for \$5,000 and the question is: did he examine himself?

—An employé in the telegraph department is also to have his little trip to Europe. He is to study the latest improvements in "verification"—and will naturally visit the Paris exposition.

—A local journal says a young naval officer has discovered that great desideratum, a machine to prevent the tramways from dissecting unwary people. The news is entirely too good to be true.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says the 430 immigrants, Italians, that returned home by the str. *Beani* paid their own passage money. The government refused to do this, and the immigrants were obliged to.

—On the 29th ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* informed its readers that the Panamá canal lottery had not been drawn, and that the staff of the Nicaragua canal had arrived at Greytown. The inference is clear.

—The Collatinus Marques de Souza, father and son, who are indefatigable in their attempts to introduce improvements into Brazil, are now proposing to build a tubular bridge from the navy yard to the Ilha das Colinas.

—It is said that the Emperor and Empress will leave Petropolis this month and again occupy the *palacete* of the Marquês de Itamaraty at Tijuca. The S. Christóvão palace is declared unsuitable for His Majesty by the medical men.

—A telegram from Fortaleza, capital of Ceará, published here on the 2nd, states that from the 12th to the 31st May rains had been abundant throughout the province. Why this news should have been so long delayed is a mystery.

—Why does not the government appoint a special police force, with Sr. Montoro at the head, to have each and every immigrant accompanied by a dry nurse from the time he reaches the shores of Brazil until he is initiated in his duties as a producer?

—The government has authorized the payment of the first installment (20,000\$) to Henrique Irenen de Souza for the creation of two nuclei of immigrants from his Italian plantations. Twenty-one families, consisting of 105 individuals, are now established there.

—There was a meeting of the full council of state on the 31st ult. to consider the present crisis. As the majority of this body is hostile to the João Alfredo cabinet, no occasion was found for dissolving the Chamber, which was an indirect way for advising the Emperor to accept the resignation of the cabinet.

—Some of the local journals complain that the government telegraph lines refused to receive telegrams on the 1st and very properly object to this action. The press should have every night to inform its correspondents in the provinces of rumors and reports when a ministerial change is imminent.

—The republican autocracy represented in the person of Quintino Bocayuva seems to have caused a split in the republican party. Silva Jardim does not approve of that kind of republicanism, and refuses to submit. It is a queer kind of a combination—an autocratic chief at the head of a republican party!

—The S. Joaquim church which has been abandoned for 45 years and has for the same time prevented the opening of a decent street from the Campo de Sant'Anna to the Praínha, was turned over to the *padres* again on the 31st ult., and now the new street scheme is blocked, for a good Catholic could not consent to pull down a temple.

—We are in doubt. Who is to be the dictator of the Brazilian republic? Bocayuva, Silva Jardim, Lopes Trovão, Príncipe Olá, who? We should prefer to cast our vote—if we had one—for Sr. João Penido, who has shown a capability of producing laughter in the Chamber worthy of *Circenses*, and can probably furnish the necessary *panem* when he assumes control of the country.

—The year which Ferreira Vianna has spent in the ministry has been of great value to the Church. The S. Joaquim church, abandoned for half a century, has been restored and reopened, the Imperial Chapel is under repairs which will cost not less than 100,000\$, the usefulness of the Sisters and of the brotherhoods has been extended, and the anxious priest has found a haven of refuge behind the cabinet curtains at the department of empire. The Church will mourn his untimely departure.

—It appears that the image of the Holy Virgin had a *faisão* around the island of Paqueta, on the 2nd inst.

—The French claim to have discovered a remedy for *ataxia locomotora*. Can not a Brazilian find one for *ataxia locutatoria*?

—When the *La Plata* left Lisbon the last nun at the Alheras convent was at the point of death. The Portuguese government is heir-at-law.

—We rejoice to see that the *Jornal* was as strongly impressed with the absurdity of the case of the deceased Italian, his sewing-machine and his 188\$, as we were.

—It appears that it is necessary to accompany immigrants to Brazil with vigilance and care from the ship to their destination. Why, the *Jornal* does not say.

—A new race-course has been inaugurated. It will be known as the "Hippodromo Fluminense." Race courses and banks seem the "touch" now. A few years ago, every body was going in for insurance.

—Sr. José Carlos de Carvalho, who has been for many months government inspector of immigration to Minas Geraes, will give a lecture on this subject on the 5th inst. It will probably be a case of inconceivable explanations.

—The Brazilian politicians and newspapers are so occupied with putting out the João Alfredo cabinet, that neither have any time to refer to the Paraguayan revolution, which appears to be rather more serious than is good to divulge.

—The Brazilian legations in London, Paris and Washington have been instructed to publish the conditions for the laying of a cable between the United States and Brazil. It more than probable that the conditions will not be acceptable.

—A foot race, unique in Rio, is announced to come off shortly. A Brazilian runner will give from one to 12 kilometres to his opponents and the course is to be 30 kilometres, or nearly 20 miles. We will believe the report, after it is verified.

—Among the recent arrivals from the northern ports we take pleasure in recalling that of Mr. Wm. M. Ivis, of the widely known house of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, who is visiting Brazil partly for his health and partly on business.

—It is amusing to see that the journals loudest in declaring that the Emperor was more or less affected in his mind, are now persuaded that he is capable of even kicking João Alfredo out and of calling Ray Barioza, Guanabara and Co. into the closest nests barred by government.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 1st is informed that the water supply works have arrived at a point where the quantity furnished this city will be doubled. It will be good news for the dwellers on Sta. Theresa to hear that their supply is also contemplated in this increase.

—On the 31st ult. Senator Ignacio Martins suggested to the Senate that it might be just as well to be prepared for the appearance of a republican senator from Minas Geraes, and that an amendment to the by-laws, to avoid trouble as to the oaths, should be at once discussed.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of empire informed the Chamber of Deputies that the "works" at the Imperial Chapel consisted of repairs, and that an estimate was not possible as to their cost. The engineer in charge had, however, been authorized to spend 100,000\$ during the present fiscal year.

—A Chilean has recently crossed the Andes twice in a carriage, by two different passes. Travellers who wish to enjoy the rigors and dangers of the old-time rides through snow and wind, skirting ghilly precipices and crossing mountain torrents on hawk rope bridges, will have to hurry up, for the opportunity is quickly passing.

—It is to be noted that 506 immigrants returned to Europe on the French packets *Equateur* and *Bérna*, 437 of which went on the last named steamer. They paid their own passage money and were glad to get away. Some of them, according to their own story, had been in the country several years, but had been treated so badly and had found the opportunities for getting on in the world so few, that they preferred to return to over-crowded Europe.

—A local journal states that one of the parties charged by the police with a share of the crime of passing counterfeit money, was a conductor on a Botanical Garden tram a few years ago, and is now a capitalist and a *comendador* of the Holy Sepulchre. This is the gentleman who addressed heart-stirring letters to his family, and determined to commit suicide just where a friend was certain to find him. The police have some four or five of the persons implicated in this business, every one of whom—we venture to prophesy—will be acquitted by the soft-headed jury of Rio de Janeiro.

—The minister of justice has cashiered the national guard major commandant of the 3rd section of the reserve battalion of Boa Vista do Goytas in Goyaz, because he has not applied for his commission; and the lieutenant-colonels of the 1st cavalry corps and of the 51st infantry, together with the major commandant of the 5th section of the reserve battalion of the national guard of Alminhas, Bahia, have also been dismissed because they have not reported in uniform as ready for service. It is to be hoped that the Senate will take this matter up, and promptly too.

Specimens de typis; Laemmerl & Co. A new specimen book of type, printers, etc., cast and for sale at the type foundry established here by this old and widely-known firm.

—At the meeting of the members of the Asociação Commercial held on the 28th ult., it was resolved to memorialize the government that powers should be obtained from the Chambers to convert the paper money, to amend the *regulamento* of January 5th last inasmuch as the capital of banks of issue is restricted to a maximum, and permitting the issue of three times the value of bullion held by these banks, and also to make foreign coins a legal tender, and as such available as the metallic tag against which currency will be issued.

EXCHANGE

May 31.—No changes in official rates. Bank sterling was reported at 26½ direct and in from 27 to 27½ from second hands and commercial was variously quoted at 27, 27 1/16, 27½, 27 3/16 and 27½. A fair amount of business was said to be doing. Sovereigns cleared with sellers at 88½20, no buyers, for cash, buyers at 88½22, sellers at 88½40 for June 1st.

June		250 000
116	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, 6%	75 000
30	do Banco Provincial	66 000
20	de la Leopoldina R.R., 7%	139 000
64	do Sorocabana R.R. 10%	84 000
25	do	81½ 000
15	Lorenca central factory	95 000
150	Banco do Brasil, 8 1/2, n. July	265 000
43	Banco do Commercio	240 000
50	do	210 000
25	Banco Internacional, 8 1/2, n. July	118 000
310	Banco Popular	110 000
50	Banco União de Creditos	80 000
33	Leopoldina R.R., 7%	142 000
190	Alcobaça and Campos, R.R.	80 000
35	S. Christóvão sugar	250 000
150	Fabrica de Natagema	135 000
426	Nacional do	260 000
305	do	260 000
280	do	218 000
100	Brazil Industrial nat	260 000
1,205	Reboulours & Sautter	171 000

Ann de Juncos, 3rd b

Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6 210—6 470	9 100—9 500
Ordinary first	5 420—6 250	8 700—9 200
Good second	5 380—5 860	8 200—8 600
Ordinary second	4 770—5 800	7 000—8 200
Capitulum	nominal	nominal
Escollin	do	do
Sticks were estimated	this morning at	220,000—231,000
pages in all hands.		

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS

May 28.		
4	Pive per cent. annuities	973 1/2
76	do	975 000
20,000	Sovereigns, 20th.	8 1/2
1,000	do 15 June	8 9/10
1,000	do do	8 9/10
130	hypo. notes Banco Predial	66 1/2
10	Banco Commercial	450 000
580	do 408 jul.	52 000
50	Banco Internacional, 1008 jul.	138 000
20	Banco Rural	300 000
32	Leopoldina R.R.	142 000
655	do	143 000
4,000	do 2008.	29 000
450	do 10. 30 June.	50 000
1,100	do 10. 30 July.	30 000
700	Sociedade R.R. 408 jul.	47 500
50	Nacional de Navegacão	260 000
50	Brazil Industrial mill	170 000

12	Five per cent. apolices	975	500
61	do	980	800
500	do	97	
10	Gold Index, 1868, 6 th ed.	1,105	000
20	hyp. notes Banco Brazil	50	
50	deh. Sorocabana R.R., 1908	345	50
691	Banco do Brazil	150	000
54	do	250	000
82	do	261	000
6,000	Banco Commercial, 4 th ed. pub.	52	000
100	Banco Internacional, 1002 nd ed.	138	000
100	Banco Rural	300	000
10	Banco Territorial de Minas	210	000
63	Leopoldina R.R.	143	000
150	do	144	000
100	Sorocabana R.R.	180	000
100	do h. a. 30 June	210	000
330	do 4 th jul.	47	500
100	do h. a. June	51	000
12	Vila Isabel tramway	230	000
150	Nacional de Navegaçõ	261	000
15,500	do b. a. 30 June	268	000
30	Brazil Industrial mil.	171	000

<i>Verses lauding and to loud.</i>		<i>hugs.</i>
New York	Br Sir <i>Belshazz</i>	21,000
do	do " <i>Plato</i>	13,000
do	Ger Sir <i>Procha</i>	1,000
Baltimore	Br bk <i>Campana</i>	1,500
do	Port Sir <i>Obidia</i>	20,000
New Orleans	Br Sir <i>Plato</i>	5,000
Falmouth	Fa Dun <i>Br Griggle</i>	3,000
Bremen	and Antwerp Ger Sir <i>Donan</i>	—
London	do " <i>Br Treat</i>	2,000
do	Br Sir <i>Plenda</i>	1,000
Hamburg	Ger Sir <i>Rumori</i>	—
Marseilles	Fr Sir <i>Suzoff</i>	—
Genoa	Ital Sir <i>S. Gotfrado</i>	3,000
Port Elizabeth	Fr bk <i>Rhen</i>	6,000

NAME	POSSIBLE ENTRANCE	WHERE FROM	CORRESPOND
<i>American</i>			
ok E. W. Sutton	1106 Apr. 4	New York	Berla & C.
ok John A. Briggs	1106 Apr. 4	New York	D. Pedro, H. R. & C.
ok Neil White...	593	New York	Phillis Bros. & C.
ok ...	1116	Newport	Wilson Sons & C.
ok ...	1129	Rosario	Souza, A. & C.
ok Henry Felling	919	Cardiff	Norton, M' & C.
ok Fred W. Ar'n	305	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
<i>British</i>			
ok ...	64 Mar. 21	Rosario	J. de Souza & C.
ok Win. Wilcox	888 Apr. 9	London	Walter, H. & C.
ok ...	1450	London	Mass. Maritimes
ok Vancouver	1276	Cardiff	Norton, M' & C.
ok Olive Mount	935	Cardiff	Laige & Irmão
ok Lirio Buzill	183	Cardiff	Norton, M' & C.
ok ...	1150	Cardiff	D. Pedro, H. R. & C.
ok ...	1289	Cardiff	Laige & Irmão
ok ...	1193	Cardiff	Braz. Col.
ok ...	1193	Cardiff	W. Jones & C.
ok ...	1193	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
ok ...	994	P. Adelaide	Flour Mills
ok ...	1193 May 8	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
ok ...	1193	Cardiff	Norton, M' & C.
ok ...	121	Baltimore	Phillis Bros. & C.
ok ...	978	Newport	D. Pedro, H. R. & C.
ok ...	1500	Newport	Wilson Sons & C.
ok ...	1437	Rangoon	C. Ord
<i>Danish</i>			
ok ...	112 Apr. 28	Ajô	L. Azevedo & C.
ok ...	176 May 17	Ajô	L. Azevedo & C.
<i>French</i>			
ok ...	301 Apr. 9	Zante	M. Nothmann & C.
<i>German</i>			
ok ...	1355 May 6	Newcastle	In distress
<i>Italian</i>			
ok ...	357 May 8	Marselles	Avenier, D. & C.
ok ...	395	Pescaiola	H. & C.
<i>Norwegian</i>			
ok ...	932 Mar. 2	Sadila	Monteiro, H. & C.
ok ...	393 Apr. 15	Ship Island	Berla & C.
ok ...	54	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C.
ok ...	876	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C.
ok ...	925	Sanca	Ferry Co.
ok ...	965	Cardiff	Phillis Bros. & C.
ok ...	1107	Cardiff	R. Rodrigues & C.
ok ...	1114	Cardiff	Soc. Ent. & Trav.
ok ...	1114	Hamburg	H. Stolz & C.
ok ...	1114	Newport	R. Rodrigues & C.
ok ...	1114	Marselles	K. Valais & C.
ok ...	495	Rosario	Souza, A. & C.
ok ...	212	Rosario	A. P. dos Santos
ok ...	534 June 2	King's mth.	Monteiro & C.
<i>Portuguese</i>			
ok ...	955 Nov. 29	Desterro	A. M. Mainhas
ok ...	997 Mar. 15	Cardiff	Braga, Bea & C.
ok ...	245 Apr. 7	Terceira	E. S. Ribeiro
ok ...	936	Oporto	Costa Simoes & C.
ok ...	936	Oporto	Macedo Sill & C.
ok ...	936	New York	Berla & C.
ok ...	936	Oporto	Costa Simoes & C.
ok ...	1143	Oporto	C. Ord
ok ...	232	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C.
<i>Russian</i>			
ok ...	670 Apr. 26	Marselles	Avenier, D. & C.
<i>Spanish</i>			
ok ...	202 May 17	Montevideo	Romagneta & C.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 1st, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
98,476,100	Jan.—July	5	Apollon.....	200\$—1,000\$	985000	985000
19,600	do	4		1,000\$		
10,938,200	Aug.—Oct	5	Gold Lion 1863.....	1,000	1,105 000	1,000 000000, 1,105000
35,572,000	Quarterly	6 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,015 000	
1,105,000		5	City of Rio de Janeiro	1,000		

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
4,549,200	Jan. — July	6-7	Amazonas	—	—	—
206,300	—	—	Bahia	—	81 1/16	—
30,800	—	—	Ceara	—	—	—
1,023,800	Jan. — July	5-6	Esprito Santo	—	—	—
199,000	—	6	Goyaz	—	—	—
8,650,000	Jan. — July	6	Maranhão	1,000\$	100 1/16	80 1/8 — 103 1/8
1,054,200	—	6-8	Mato Grosso	1,000	—	—
173,850	Jan. — July	9	Minas Geraes	—	—	—
719,800	—	8	Para	—	—	—
7,681,200	Jan. — July	5-7	Parahyba	—	101 1/16	—
152,000	—	6	Paraná	—	—	—
8,081,500	Jan. — July	6	Pernambuco	200 — 500\$	98 1/16	100 1/2 1/4 —
27,800	—	8	Piahy	do	—	—
3,266,822	Jan. — July	6	Rio de Janeiro	—	98 1/16	—
130,000	—	7	Rio Grande do Norte	1,000\$	—	—
1,153,000	Jan. — July	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—
500,000	—	6	S. Paulo	—	—	—
733,100	—	6-7	City of S. Paulo	100\$	91 1/16	—
—	—	—	Sergipe	—	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Prestos analisados	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotations
745,000\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	77	
4,195,669	Jan. - July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	98	
7,760,000	Aug. - Dec.	5	do	100\$	77	77 1/2
5,970,300	Apr - Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	112 1/2	82,500	
6,530,500	May - Nov.	6	Portugal	100\$	66	66 1/2

DEBENTURES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	Bogotania.....	200\$	186\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Campana and Cataguala	200	195 5/8	—
1,000,000	Jan. — July	6½	Jaiz de Ebro and Cantab.	200	177 1/2	194 1/2
15,675,000	Apr. — Oct.	6½	Leopoldina	200	159	—
349,610	Jan. — July	5-6	do gold	—	314	142 0/100
200,000	Apr. — Oct.	7	Maraca	100	98 1/2	—
4,400,000	do	7	Oeste de Brasil	900	90 1/2	—
370,000	do	7	Rio das Plumas	100	98 1/2	—
1,500,000	Feb. — Aug.	6	S. Isabel del Rio Prieto,	200	—	—
4,377,000	Jan. — July	6	do gold	£50	—	—
6,679,840	Mar. — Sept.	6	Sorocabana	100	140	—
1,850,000	Apr. — Oct.	6	do gold	£10	84 1/2	84 1/2-2 1/2 ct. 4/8
550,000	Feb. — Aug.	7	Union Votuciana	200	155	—
TRAMWAYS.						
439,886	Jan. — July	6	Caris Urbanos	500	100	—
181,300	Feb. — Aug.	7	Niteroiho gold	100	108 1/2	108 1/2
£25,250	Apr. — Oct.	7	Pernambuco	200	111 1/2	—
375,000	Jan. — July	8	S. Paulo and S. Antonio	200	195	—
235,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHIPPING						
1,377,300	May — Nov.	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	—
225,000	Jan. — July	8½	Frutista	200	200	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
500,000	Feb. — Aug.	7	Itaculy	100	85 1/2	—
284,000	Apr. — Oct.	8½	Pimenta	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan. — July	6	Quissama	200	192	—
200,000	Mar. — Sept.	6½	Rio Branco	200	180	—
MILLS.						
100,000	May — Nov.	8	Berbery	200	—	—
400,000	Jan. — July	7	Bom Fim	200	—	—
1,000,000	Apr. — Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial	100	103	—
193,200	do	7½	Carmon	200	200	—
580,000	do	7	Condado	200	190	—
600,000	May — Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira	200	195	—
300,000	Apr. — Oct.	7	Pao Grande	200	195	—
2,000,000	do	8	Petropolis/iana	200	200	—
380,000	do	7	Rio	200	192 1/2	—
£36,000	June-Dec.	7	S. João	£20	195	—
250,000	Mar. — Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	100	—
MINKS						
300,000	Apr. — Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 1/2	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
375,800	Apr. — Oct.	8	Candelaria [church]	500	210	—
200,000	do	7½	Contratara e Espectos, gold	£50	180	—
100,000	do	7	Elevador e Yab. de Umanha	100	92 1/2	—
300,000	Jan. — July	6	Duaca D. Pedro II	200	195	—
100,000	May — Nov.	7	Lavamin, Ind. e Colon.	£20	195	—
2,000,000	May — Nov.	7	Mellhoramento U. de Natch	—	—	—
100,000	Jan. — July	8	Oficio de Villa Nova	200	200	—
434,700	Apr. — Oct.	8	União Telephonica	100	70 1/2	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotations
100,000\$	320,000	6,173\$	Alliacci	25000 - Jan. 89	26\$	149000	... - 20 1000
750,000	234,767		Arges Fluviu Nou	17 000 - Jan. 89	10	450 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	15,874		Arges Fluviu Nou	4 000 - Jan. 89	10	10 000	... - 11 1000
200,000	7,939		Bucuresti	4 000 - Jan. 89	20	20 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	200,000		Caribacaba	21 000 - Jan. 89	125	21 000	... - 33 0000
200,000	285,000		Industria	9 1000 - Jan. 89	10	143 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	124,508		Caracuta	4 000 - Jan. 89	20	42 0000	... - 20 1000
200,000	56,640		Genul	10 000 - Jan. 89	20	152 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	343,000		Integritate	10 000 - Jan. 89	100	9 200	... - 20 1000
200,000	84,489		Leontide	1 000 - Jan. 89	20	28 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	19,660		Reve Perpetue	2 000 - Jan. 89	60	44 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	196,000		Previdente	2 000 - Jan. 89	20	17 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	9,647		Prosperele	2 000 - Jan. 89	20	21 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	13,317		Reve Perpetue	2 000 - Jan. 89	20	21 000	... - 20 1000
200,000	6,132		Vigilanta	1 000 - Jan. 89	10	9 500	... - 20 1000

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Annual return	Last rate	Closing quotations
RUE DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Axialar	95/100—Jan 80	—	170 1/2	—
1,400,000\$	1,150,000	—	Brazilian mine	—	—	—	—
330,000,000	73,000,000	7,068,394	Brazil	3 1/2 % Jan 80	700	24 1/2	—
5,000,000	344,420	1,333	Caixa Creditto Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	3 1/2 % Jan 80	700	38 1/2	250 000—265 000
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,337,013	Comercio de 2 series	6 1/2 % Jan 80	700	44 1/2	250 000—253 000
20,000,000	—	—	Comercio	9 % Jan 80	700	54 1/2	— 55 1/2
20,000,000	1,425,000	1,738,000	Comercio	4 1/2 % Jan 80	700	40 1/2	238 000—240 000
20,000,000	1,590,720	47,292	Comercio Real	5 1/2 % Jan 80	700	25 1/2	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	2,150,000	Delulente	5 1/2 % Jan 80	700	100 1/2	—
5,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	English Trust	1 1/2 % Dec 80	£ 100	100 1/2	— 100 1/2
6,000,000	6,000,000	—	Industrial	6 % Jan 80	700	167 1/2	—
20,000,000	14,930,610	350,000	International	6 % Jan 80	700	208 1/2	165 000—170 000
20,000,000	—	—	Industrial	6 % Jan 80	700	138 1/2	265 000—270 000
1,471,700	6,000,000	6,000,000	London & Brazilian Latent	2 1/2 % Jan 80	£ 100	138 1/2	—
2,000,000	590,000	—	Mineral do Lavrio	1 1/2 % Apr 80	£ 100	—	—
1,000,000	—	3,250	Peccati	3 1/2 % Jan 80	700	38 1/2	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	158,000	Prodiz	9 1/2 % Jan 80	700	—	— 115 1/2
10,000,000	—	2,024,000	Rua e Hypothecaria	10 % Jan 80	700	300 1/2	—
4,000,000	1,191,250	75,155	União de Medico	—	—	708 000	—

RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount taken	Last m/z	Closing quotations
2,400,000	1,81,200,000	—	União e Minas	—	—	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,260	Banco de Vitoria	—	2 1/2	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	14,842	Campos e Itanagra	48,000	Feb. 80	200	119,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,658	Região Santa e Lavoreira	5,000	Jan. 80	200	125,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Junta de Foz e Plan	1,000	Jan. 80	200	125,000
500,000	500,000	401,356	Itapicima	13,900	Jan. 80	200	160,000
—	—	—	do x s. s.	—	—	—	—
2,400,000	1,200,000	120,011	do x subslimines	9,000	Jan. 80	200	117,000
200,000	200,000	—	Alfândega e Campos	5,000	Jan. 80	200	147,000
1,070,000	3,100,000	51,880	Oeste de Minas	6,000	Aug. 88	200	90,000
80,000	70,800	0,642	do x s. s.	7,000	Jan. 80	200	—
1,000,000	1,477,400	471	Rio das Flores	6,000	May 80	200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,444	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7,000	May 80	200	200,000
—	—	—	S. Paulo e Rio	7,000	Jan. 80	200	200,000
—	—	—	do x s. s.	—	—	—	187,000
—	—	—	do x subslimines	—	—	—	25,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sapucaia	—	—	—	—
800,000	7,200,000	—	Sociedade	6,000	Mar. 80	200	—
—	—	—	do x s. s.	—	—	—	180,000
1,600,000	1,600,000	40,480	do x subslimines	1,200	Mar. 80	100	17,000
—	1,600,000	—	União Vitoriana	60 1/2	Mar. 80	100	40,000 40,000

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Concessions	Dividend paid	Account paid in	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Chico, Urbana	3000 - Apr. 89	2000	240000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Jaslin, Bismarck	3 000 - Apr. 89	2000	100,000	1000000 - 1000000
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Portage, and Int.	1000 - Apr. 89	2000	1000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Nicholson	5 000 - Apr. 89	2000	1000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Perham,	1 000 - Jan. 89	2000	1000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Porte, Alg.	1 000 - Jan. 89	2000	1000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	S. Clara	1 000 - Jan. 89	2000	1000	
5,000,000\$	5,400,000\$	100,000\$	Villa,	1 000 - Jan. 89	2000	1000	

SHIPPING

Captain	Captain paid up	Reserve fund	Company	Disbursed paid	Normal rate	Last rate	Closing quotation
£65,000,000	£62,500,000	£66,775,000	Australasian Steam Navigation	68 of Jan 35	£12 102	108 500	
1,400,000,000	1,438,000,000	—	Armstrong & Navegar	15 Mar 35	200	375 000	374 500—
4,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	70,951,000	National de Navigation	15 Mar 35	200	400 000	291 000—
779,000,000	510,000,000	—	Paribas	4 Mar 35	200	400 000	
72,800,000	62,300,000	—	S. João da Barra & Ampos	10 Mar Feb 35	200	125 000	

MILLIS.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
400,000,000	2,410,000,000	124,550,000	Alliamps	19 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	—	—
150,000,000	—	—	Banque	—	—	—	—
100,000,000	—	—	Comp. Fin.	—	—	—	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	3,000,000,000	Hariri Industrial	5 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	171 1/2-100	175 1/2-100
100,000,000	—	26,377	Caixa	62 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	—	—
600,000,000	—	74,994	Caixa	19 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	440 1/2-100	—
250,000,000	—	—	Caixa Industrial	—	—	—	—
600,000,000	—	—	De Ischia	—	—	—	—
400,000,000	—	—	Industrial Minero	—	—	—	—
400,000,000	400,000,000	3,418	Porto Grande	12 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	160 1/2-100	—
100,000,000	—	35,345	Porto Grande	8 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	200 1/2-100	—
100,000,000	—	—	Proquerra Ind. de Bazar	—	—	—	—
100,000,000	—	67,199	Rio	14 1/2-100-July 88	2000	2 1/2-100	—
500,000,000	—	776	S. Cristobal	9 1/2-100-Jan 89	2000	—	—
550,000,000	—	—	S. Lazaro	7 1/2-100-Agu 89	2000	200 1/2-100	—
700,000,000	—	4,247	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
100,000,000	3,000,000	Associação Commercial...	8 1/2 Jan 54	500,000	120,000	
785,000	45,754	Comércio Phosphoreo...	10 1/2 Jan 54	500,000	195,000	
300,000	—	Comércio e Lavagem...	3 1/2 Jan 54	500,000	195,000	
150,000	—	Condellia...	—	200,000	10,000	
4,000,000	—	Deas D. Pedro II...	3 1/2 Jan 54	200,000	105,000	
200,000	—	Elevador e Fáb. de Cimento...	—	200,000	—	
30,000	—	Fabrica de Bicicletas...	—	200,000	—	
216,000	15,135	Grãos Market...	1 1/2 Feb 54	200,000	35,000	38,000
1,000,000	—	Ind. Lda e Vigia de Macabé...	4 1/2 Jan 54	750,000	—	
4,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos...	9 1/2 Jan 54	500,000	—	
220,000	2,000,000	Industrial Fin. (Riospre)	9 1/2 Jan 54	500,000	—	
2,000,000	—	Lavagem, Ind. e Colon...	—	200,000	—	
100,000	—	Melloniana e U de Noddy...	—	200,000	—	
50,000	—	Nova Industria...	—	200,000	—	
400,000	—	Offere Villa Nova...	5 1/2 Feb 54	500,000	—	
700,000	235,040	Pastore, Azic. e Industrial...	3 1/2 Aug 55	500,000	50,000	
300,000	—	Pastore Muroto...	—	500,000	—	
475,000	—	Phosphatite Ltd...	—	500,000	—	
1,000,000	—	Reclamacões e Saneamento...	—	500,000	—	
1,000,000	36,491	Serviços Maritimos...	6 1/2 Apr 54	200,000	190,000	190,000-200,000
1,000,000	—	União Industrial...	—	200,000	—	

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With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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